FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5, 1850. Another week finds us still busied with the two perplexing questions of "Papal aggressions" and "German politics." How either will terminate no one yet ventures to foretell. We hope, however, that already less of that anti-catholic feeling which blazed out so violently at the first announcement of the Pope's intentions, is visible in the public mind. The speeches at the various meetings which continue to be held are less denunciatory. John Bull seems to be half ashamed of his panic fears about the church being in danger; whilst the reflecting part of the supporters of that church, as well as the major part of the dissenters, and all who duly estimate the right of conscience and of private judgment, are becoming apprehensive that those mest mable privileges may be endangered should the present "no Popery" cry be encouraged. The letter of Lord BEAUMONT, a leading Catholic, to the Earl of ZETLAND, in which he deprecates the pro-ceedings of the Pope as "ill-advised," has done much to settle the public mind, although it is said that the authorship of such letter is very likely to procure for his lordship the honors of excommuni-SHREWSBURY (Catholies) are also said to have expressed themselves adversely to the proceedings of his Holiness. Mr. Chas. Waterton, a celebrated traveller and naturalist, also a Catholic, gives advice to the dissenters of Great Britain in a letter, from which the following is an extract:

from which the following is an extract:

"The furies from below have found their way up into our lately peaceful country. All Britain is in dire commotion. Nobody can satisfactorily comprehend the cause and nature of the raging strife, unless he takes a squint at the larder of the Established Church. There, on the great table of the loaves and fishes, lies the true key to this astounding mystery. 'Help! help! the church is in danger!' Dissenters, now is your time! In lieu of allowing yourselves to be lulled into a fatal security by those whose evident intention it is to fetter liberty of conscience with some new penal act on the next meeting of Parliament, arouse yourselves, and demand, with a firm and determined voice, from one end of Great Britain to the other, the immediate separation of Church from State. That being once effected, all international animosities will c-ase for ever, and every British man, from high to low, (be bis creed what it may,) will ever be ready to rush forward for the public weal, when, in the hour of real danger, his country shall exclaim, 'England expects every man to do his duty.'"

Other writers in the daily papers throw the whole blame of the affair upon the Tractarians or Puseyite portion of the church, and urge the reformation of the liturgy and its purgation from those portions which favor Roman Catholicism, and were framed with a view of concilitating the Catholics. A petition, numerously signed by members of the church, will be presented to Parliament, asking for the abolition of all tests for admission to our Universities; for the striking from the thirty-nine articles and the liturgy those passages upon which the Puseyites found their Catholic tendencies and observances, for the withdrawal of the Athanasian creed and the abolition of Saint's days. Lord John Russell is besieged with letters, in almost every morning paper, from beth Protestants and Catholics. Mr. Roebuck has addressed him a long letter. The per, from beth Protestants and Catholics. Mr. Roebuck has addressed him a long letter. The clergyman of the church of which his lordship is a member, has also dipped his pen in gall, and accused his noble parishioner of great inconsistency. The ultra Reformers and Economists also charge the whole with being an arranged affair, a sort of "tub thrown out to the whale," to distract the atture and taxation, and the extension of the elective franchise. Certainly the position of Prime Minister is not exactly that of being placed upon a bed of roses. More conversions are almost daily taking place from Puseyism to Catholicism. * * But enough of this; we fear your readers say, "too much." The subject is, however, uppermost in the public mind here, and gives a direction to shought and a tone to expression. We have no apprehension of its leading to any political results,

Christmas books must also follow the tendencies of the age. They must grow cheap, which we suppose they can easily do without losing caste. They must also address a larger class of readers than those who make guinea presents at Christmas, or who like to lay them on their own tables. A cheaper book of this description is advertised by the author of Mary Barton, (Mrs. Gaskill, of Manchester,) under the title of The Moorland Cottage." The price is to be five shillings. The strife between Catholics and Protestants has caused the secession of a very powerful coadjutor from the columns of our friend Punch. Mr. RICHARD DOYLE, the talented artist and author of the " Manners and Customs of the English :" "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," &cc. is a Catholic; and in consequence of the part which Punch has taken in opposition to the Catholics, Mr. Doyle has considered it to be his duty has moved forty thousand troops to the frontier. to give up all connexion with that periodical. His yearly "to observe, to be prepared for eventualities," as emoluments as a contributor to Punch are said to have been the phrase is. The Legislature, being called on to Chamber with a buzz of approbation. This adfrom £500 to £600. Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER has sanction the movement by a money vote, shows

"Some each institution on a broad scale, which might be parily self-rapporting and partly endowed, would probably develop itself out of any good beginning earnestly made; and we have, therefore, heard with great satisfaction of a munificent offer made by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, at the close of some dramatic entertainments which he has been giving at Knebworth-the performers consisting of the company of amateurs who usually play under the managerial direction of Mr. Dickens. Sir Edward proposes to write a play, to be acted by that company at various places in the United Kingdom; the proceeds to form the germ of a fund for a certain number of houses to be further endowed for literary men and artists; and the play itself, if we understand rightly, to be afterwards disposed of for the added benefit of the fund. Sir Edward disposed of for the added benefit of the fund. Sir Edward will likewise give in fee ground on his estate in Herts for the erection of such asylum, rest, retreat, or whatever else it may to whom a conspicuous share in this good work will be due, year. Here is the first step which we have so long desire to see taken; and as one quality of liberality is its infectious ness, and one move suggests another, we will hope that out of this beginning will grow a shelter for the failing literary mind, proportioned to the wants of the class mon claims on society.

by the Literary Fund. Respecting this project of Sir Ed-

The preparation of flax upon a new plan-that is, without steeping it-is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the society for the promotion of the growth of flax in Ireland. In their last report, the comparative produce of flax fibre from the 100,000 acres of land now proposed to be brought under flax cultivation in Ireland by the two different modes of steeping and the new mode without steeping, is as follows:

The money value of the produce of the unsteeped process can with his subjects. It is said to be determined would be £2,434,400 over that produced by Schenck's plan, and £2,874,650 over the old process. Mr. CLAUGERN's me- Hessian ministry. The Electorate is to be evacushod of bleaching and preparing flax, so that it may be spun ated by both Austrian and Prussian troops within

even more satisfactory than at the period when we first anhave received fully bear out the opinion which we then ex-June, 1849, the very invention which Mr. Claussen is now roving the advantage of, and that Mr. Slack then produced hinery, to the surprise and gratification of many parties in cultivation, are found to contain the elements of unknown wealth. Two gentlemen, at least, are now converting the cation. The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Shrewsbury (Catholies) are also said to have extion of beet for the manufacture of sugar. In England a ompany has been formed for the conversion by distillation the "Kimmeridge coal," or bituminous shale of Dorsetshire, into mineral oil or spirit, asphalt, and manure, so as to leave profit of 100 per cent. on the expenditure. The manure, which is sold at £2.10 per ton, has been tried on various crops of gas 50 per cent. we shall be much indebted to them.

In Money and Commercial matters we may generally report an improved condition, arising from an increased confience in the continuance of peace on the Continent. Every item in the statement of the Bank of England, except the on the morning of the 4th, the Ministers were circulation, (which has decreased £529,934,) has increased. The bullion of all kinds has increased £44,759; yet the silver keeps diminishing. Discounts have been made, and continue to be made freely at 21; and the money market is as free as it has been for some time. The following statemen exhibits the amount of bullion—specifying the proportions of gold and silver-in the Bank of England at the respective dates. The variation in the amount of silver is very striking:

Total. There is no rise in the price of silver this week, but a further advance is anticipated. The market for English stocks has kept steady, and there is an increasing feeling of confidence in the peaceful settlement of Continental affairs. There

eseding month to acquaint themselves with the sayings and doings of "Copperfield" and "Pendennis" have lost that source of interest and excitement.

The Keepsake, a richly illustrated annual, edited by Miss Power, niece of Lady Bleesington, appears to take the first place amongst the Christmas books of 1850. The Court Album and the Drawing Room Scrap Book have also made their appearance, but they have no particular claim to notice.

enterprising upholsterers and others, to be sub-let when the time arrives. The works in Hyde Park proceed under the superintendence of the committee, with a rapidity which is satonishing and unexampled. The beauty of the design may now be fairly traced. In twenty-five days the work, which is now only the unfinished skeleton of a vast edifice, is to be handed over, a complete and finished undertaking, to the Royal Commissioners. This seems to be an impossible feat; respect every other opinion, but I shall know how to defend Royal Commissioners. This seems to be an impossible feat; triotism. I know what I owe to Prussia—to Germany. I yet so confident are the contractors that they have called a respect every other opinion, but I shall know how to defend meeting of the Society of Arts for the 31st instant, to be holden my own." in the building, on the occasion of its being handed over to! An address to the Crown had been previously the authorities. Taking the works progressing spart from the presented to the Chamber by the committee apbuilding, the number of workmen employed is little if any pointed to prepare it. In this address it was stated short of 4,000. As a feat of indomitable industry and inventive genius, the building will, we think, be a more wonderful production than any thing it is destined to contain.

There is very little news from the Continent, excepting what relates to GERMANY. FRANCE does not afford either an event or a rumor. Her politicians are looking on at the Prussian movements with a keen interest, but, as usual, with an eye to dress to the Crown as being much too tame, and their own objects and intrigues. The President from £500 to £600. Sir Enward Little Bullwar has salicated the free devised a plan for an establishment of a more certain and ingreat distrust of the President. War might better but as the Chambers would be, at the end of that devised a plan for an establishment of a more certain and in-telligible mode of provision for literary men than that offered suit his purpose than it would theirs. They are sitting, adjourned to the 3d of January, it was not highly conservative-that is, as Frenchmen interpret that word; they are opposed to Republicanism, for the preservation of peace would be endangered. and would join hands with Russia to-morrow, to The tone of the debate shows, however, the warput down the Republican spirit in Europe. Their like spirit prevalent in Prussia, which may yet give put down the Republican spirit in Europe. Their plan is, however, an unpromising, and, we think, a dangerous one. They are only tying down the dangerous one. They are only tying down the season engine.

Sardinian Parliament is discussing the affairs of that kingdom with great talent and dignity, and a due regard to the well being of the people. The king is deservedly popular, but his example appears to be lost upon the rest of Italy. The Court of Rome has given general orders to refuse passports to

Italians coming from England. The threatening aspect of GERMANY, which we noticed in our last, has been changed for a more pleasing one. The affairs of Hesse Cassel had brought Austria and Prussia to a point, the only issue from which appeared to be war. This, however, has been avoided for the present. Prince SCHWARZENBERG agreed to meet HERR VON MAN-TEUFFEL at Olmutz; there they met, and there the evacuation of the Electorate, by both the Prussians and the Federal troops, was agreed upon. The evacuation, however, does not take place without securing to the Hessians the statu quo before their quarrel with the Elector and his Minister, Hassen-PPLUGG. The Elector is to return in a day or two to Cassel, accompanied by two Hessian regiments, which are to be reconstructed for the purpose. The Hessian Legislature is to be re-assembled at ble pie," and make his peace in the best way he that HASSENPFLUGG is to be dismissed from the

ant effect, both on our agriculture and manufactures. It is Paris. Thus has this business been settled in a said that with this material, so prepared, the texture and soft- manner not dishonorable to Prussia, and which to ness of cotton are gained, together with the durability of the people of Hesse Cassel is much more advanlinen, unaccompanied with the celd, paper-like surface which tageous than they could ever have imagined. The has hitherto been peculiar to it; and these advantages are other points of difference have also been discussed said to be attainable at a cost of production considerably beow the present price of cotton. "As every eff rt," says the mutz. Schleswig-Holstein, and its affairs are to Times, "will be made to induce the Irish agriculturists to remain open questions until the free conference make preparations for the extension of the next crop, it is have met. Many rumors are affoat as to the subprobable that, before the lapse of another year, enough will jects which will be discussed at those meetings. have been accomplished to warrant a broad and definite opin- In the mean time, however, peace seems to have 'ion as to the ultimate results that may be anticipated from the movement." The Morning Chronicle says, "The experiments taking place at Manchester are progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and the results are, if possible, the Constitutional Conservatives: four fifther of the Constitutional Conservatives: four fifther of the Constitutional Conservatives: the Constitutional Conservatives; four-fifths of the nounced this valuable discovery. The samples which we members chosen belonging to that party.

It is said that Prussia has concluded the pre

liminary negotiation in London for a loan of Chronicle says that Mr. Elijah Slack, of Renfew, patented in \$10,000,000 at 5 per cent. Messrs. Rothehilds are said to be the contractors.

The insurrection in Syria and the massacre of the Christains at Aleppo have been severely punamples of flax "which were spun and wove by cetton maished by the Turkish Government. MEHEMET PACHA, late Envoy to London, has been appointed Glasgow." This is, certainly, an eminently practical age.

Take another fact in proof that it is so. The bogs of Ireland, whose guilty supineness led to the massacre of the inhabitants. The Austrian Government lately gave bly, which it would have been prudent to avoid.

But if the Assembly thought otherwise, he would its consent to the release of all the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, with the exception of Kossuth, out the Porte declared that all must be released or

DECEMBER 6 .- The leading articles of the papers of this morning are all upon one subject, The Catholic Controversy. Meetings continue to be held in almost every part of the country, and, al-though the bitter feeling towards the Pope has undoubtedly subsided, we think that towards the with the most satisfactory results, and is said to be equal in Puseyite bishops and clergy is hourly increasing. its effects to guano, phosphate of lime, or any other artificial The latest news from Berlin is dated the 8th instant. We may mention, in connexion with The arrangements made at Olmutz had been conthese marvels of modern chemistry, that a company of gen-tlemen is now engaged in the neighborhood of Liverpool in making experiments for the purpose of reducing the price of gas. These gentlemen speak with the utmost confidence of Cassel with an Austrian and Russian battalion; being able to procure from coal a much larger amount of gas an Austrian and a Prussian Commissary, to restore than has hitherto been obtained, and also to get from the re- and preserve order; the troops of the Bundestag siduum products of very considerable value, so as, in fact, to enable them, if they chose, when the necessary apparatus was erected, to light a large town for nothing and yet realize a one-third of its present force; no demand is made profit. However, should they succeed in reducing the price upon Denmark; Austrian and Prussian commissaries to negotiate an armistice and an arrangement. If the Duchies refuse mutual intervention, their affairs are to be settled by a free conference at Dresden. At the sitting of the Berlin Chambers called upon for information respecting the state of political affairs; when "MANTRUFFEL spoke from his place. It is necessary that

"Manuerra spoke from his place. It is necessary that I should explain openly the present condition of affairs, more particularly on the German question. Prussia endeavored in 1849 to procure for Germany a constitution suitable to its necessities; these endeavors have not produced any result. Already on the 8th of October the impossibility of carrying out the constitution on the basis on which the union was to take place was acknowledged. Prussia desired from the comthe turning questions. Prussia and her allies were at this moment in the unpleasant condition of not being able to join in the discussion of the German question. It is now arranged that the final solution of the Hessian and Schleswig Holstein questions shall be obtained from all the German Governments acting in common. It has been decided with the common statement of the statem dence in the peaceful settlement of Continental affairs. There is a good deal of business doing in the railway share market, and a very buoyant appearance. The principal event in the corn market is an unusually large importation of wheat from Italy within these few days, and from ports which have hitherto scarcely ever shipped produce of this kind to England. The corn trade in Mark Lane has exhibited much firmness during the week, but without an absolute rise in price. A letter from Munich states that the price of corn has risen in that place more than fifty per cent. within a few months. In other continental corn markets there has been a similar rise. The new Russian tariff has just been received. There is a reduction of duties on cotton twist, and ikewise on some descriptions of plain and printed gotton goods. On some descriptions of plain and printed gotton goods. On some two places of the continental continents on the continents of the control of the surrendents o woollen cloths, and on yarns, there is also a reduction. The trong in our ecclesiastical arrangements.

To turn from the Political World to the World of Letters, (although we do not feel that we have much to communicate which will interest your readers,) Dickens and Thackeray have both terminated their serials, and the mass of readers who have anxiously waited for the commencement of each succeeding month to acquaint themselves with the sayings and doings of "Copperfield" and "Pendennis" have lost that time arrives. The works in Hyde Park proceed under the time arrives.

Woollen cloths, and on yarns, there is also a reduction. The campaign of operation of its advocated war. Lace, earthen-ware, earthen-lace, and the continue is nearly fifty per cent. Lace, earthen-lace, and the continue is also a reduction. The reduction on linen is nearly fifty per cent. Lace, earthen-lace, and the chambers. But when I acknowledge fully the great value of a perfect understanding between the Government would have a better position if it advocated war. I acknowledge fully the great value of a perfect understanding between the Government would have a better position if it advocated war. I acknowledge fully the great value of a perfect understanding between the Government and the Chambers. But when I developed the protect the Hessian constitution, or to protect the

> that " the Prussian people preferred an honorable peace to the dangers and chances of war. It views with pride its admirable army, and is ready to follow its King into a war, if the honor of the country requires it." After Count MANTEUFFEL'S speech, Baron VINCKE said that "the representations and statements of the Minister were not satisfactory," and he considered the proposed adnot corresponding to the position and dignity of the Chamber. He then proposed a warlike and highly dress would be discussed on the evening of the 4th; considered that the arrangement made at Olmutz

solved. The lower house had assumed a very hostile attitude. The Imperial Cabinet at Vienna had notified its assent to the Olmutz arrangements. Letters from Paris, dated yesterday evening, say: Not for a long time has such a calm existed in Paris and in the departments as at this moment. Even in this excitable capital parties seem to imitate the quietude or forbearance of the Great Powers abroad. The certainty that Europe is not on the very eve of conflagration makes people think sanguinely of the future." Some parts of M. Von MANTEUFFEL's speech in the Prussian Chambers was loudly hissed by the audience in the galleries; for, strange to say, though the Prussian olice will not allow hissing in a theatre, yet in the Legislature Ministers and Deputies are insulted on all occasions of more than usual interest, by that part of the public which may not agree with them. This, republican as we are in our feelings, appears to us to be a great infringement upon freedom of debate, and much more resembling licentiousness than liberty. The news from Spain is that all the Ministers had tendered their resignations, but the Queen had refused to receive them, with the exception of that of M. Bravo Murello, Minister of

Paris Bourse, last night: 5 per cents. 94f. 65c.; 3 per cents. 58f. 60c; Bank of France 2.310.

London Stock Exchange, 2 o'clock: Consols for money, 97f to 97f; for the account (16 Jan.) 96f to 96f.

DENDENNIS No. 7, with illustrations ; Singleton Fon thod of bleaching and preparing flax, so that it may be spun ated by both Austrian and Prussian troops within tenoy, R.W., a novel, by James Hannay, just received.

and woven by cotton machinery, is likely to be very success- fourteen days. A confirmation of this arrange-

ful; the discovery is one which may exercise a most import- ment has been receiv by a telegraphic despatch at FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. ratified by the Government at home. This was all they did

PARIS, NOVEMBER 28, 1850. Yesterday, Gen. GRAMMONT's proposition, re-ewed from that which failed last year, to remove the seat of government from Paris to Versailles. where it would be placed beyond the reach of a coup demain from the Democracy of the metropolis, came up upon the committee's report that the resolutions should be taken into consideration. The Assembly decided, after discussion, that the resolutions should not be entertained, by a vote of 433 against 193. M. CRETON also renews his proposition, rejected

last year, to repeal the decree of banishment pronced against the surviving members of the two Bourbon families. "I know very well," said M. CRETON, "that Government is opposed to this proposition, and has the right to be; and that it would
fain prevent all deliberation on the part of the
Assembly on this subject, which it has no right to do. It was upon the order of the day for to-day. It is no longer so. Why has it been removed without the consent of the Assembly? I insist upon an early discussion." The Minister of the Interior declared that, in the opinion of the Cabinet, the proposition was untimely, and of a bly, which it would have been prudent to avoid. But, if the Assembly thought otherwise, he would cheerfully submit, only he desired that the discussion should be postponed for a few days, as at the present moment it was evident that neither Government nor members were prepared. It was then decided by a vote of the House that the repealing bill should be taken up on Saturday next.

On Monday last Gen. FABVIER renewed his proposition in the Assembly that tardy justice should at last be done to the African Prince ABD-EL-KADER, by sending him to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre, in compliance with the terms of his surrender. In violation of these terms, the formidable chieftain has been retained captive in one of the strongholds of France, where he still remains. I do not know that the opportunity has ever occurred before for me to stigmatize in the columns of the Intelligencer the flagrant breach of faith which this measure fixes, I will not say upon the French Government, but upon the French. Not only did the Government of Louis Philippe refuse to perform its fixed, are so many instantly appearing and disappearing plighted word, but the Republic, in all its phases, the Provisional Government, the Commission of Five, of an elevated temperature upon the negtitive. Gen. CAVAIGNAC, and Louis NAPOLEON, have all persisted in the same disgraceful policy. But I may be accused of unkind feeling toward France, or at least of a too strong desire to find the counterpart here of our own treatment of the unfortunate Seminole chief, OCEOLA. I remember stigmatizing, as it deserved, that treatment at the time it occurred. It is, I feel, an indelible stain upon our annals. Let Gen. FABVIER tell the story against France. He, a Frenchman, and member of the Assembly, will present the case in as strongly unfavorable yet strictly just light as the most anti-

French prejudice could desire:

" It is not inconsiderately," said the General, "that I bring this subject to your consideration. My last words in the Chamber of Peers, on the 17th January, 1848, were to demand from the Government the execution of the agreement nade with Abd-el-Kader, who voluntarily surrendered himself into the hands of the Duke of Aumale upon terms perfectly well understood and accepted. M. Guizot replied that he was negotiating. No negotiation is necessary, I told him. Abd-el-Kader gave himself up to you, and you are bound to restore him to liberty, in execution of the terms of the surren-This conviction was strengthened by the replies of M. Guizot n the other house to reprosches which were there addressed to him. And I do not doubt that but for the revolution the terms of the surrender of Abd-el-Kader would have been fully executed. After the revolution something noble and generous was to have been expected. The Government, however, did nothing, and when an honest citizen named Sozeux, believe, addressed to the Constituent a petition in favor of Abd-el-Kader, do you know what the implacable Moniteur replied? Yet that was a French Assembly! An assembly representing people the most moral, the most loyal, the most generous that ever dwelt upon the earth! Last year I presented, in the form of interpellations to the Minister, a demand of the same character. You postponed it till after the prorogation. It has not been put upon the order of the day, as I desired, as I expected. Since then I have waited, I will tell you why directly. Gentlemen, it is not without a blush upon my face that I proceed. Your fathers would have interrupted me already. Never would the French nobility have permitted heeitation in such a matter! Never would the great But since it must be so, let me enter into details. Was there in very truth's treaty made with Abd-el-Kader? We will find it entire in those few lines which I beg your per-

mission to quote. They are taken from the report of the Governor General of Algiers to the Minister of War.

"The Emir had in his favor the darkness, a difficult cou The Emir had in his rayor the darkness, a diment country traversed in every direction by paths with which our scouts were unacquainted. Flight was still easy for him. But soon two of his horsemen, led by Ben-Kronia himself, come to announce to the general that the general had determined to surrender upon condition of being conducted to St. Jean d'Acre or to Alexandria. The treaty, at once concluded. Jean d'Acre or to Alexandria. The treaty, at once concluded, is soon ratified in writing by Gen. Lamoriciere. Your Excellency will find in the official report of that general officer, which I forward to you entire, the dramatic particulars of this negotiation. This day, in the afternoon, Abd-el-Kader has been brought before me at Nemours, where I had arrived in the morning. I have ratified the pledge given by Gen.

"Had Gen. Lamoriciere and the Duke of Aumale the right to make an engagement of this kind? Never in any country has there been doubt upon such a question." General FARVIER quotes a standard work upon the law of ations in support of his position, and further fortifies it by

llustrations taken from French history, and then continues "Gentlemen, here is the French nation met in a sovereign Assonbly. Reflect! I wish to know if this Assembly, speak-Assembly. Reflect! I wish to know if this Assembly, speaking for France, will say, 'Honor is nothing; treaties are null, and breach of faith is the accepted rule of conduct!' I repest it, the French Assembly has now to express itself upon this point. But Abd-el-Kader is charged with having broken his own word given to us—with having committed such and such misdemeanors, and such and such crimes. You will not give me time to explain all these things. Well, I have but one word to say in relation to them. All these charges are anterior to the treaty of 23d of December.'"

The General's argument in favor of Abd-el-Kader was concluded by earnest appeals to the antique French honor, which he regretted to see was becoming every day in the " progress," as it was called, of the nineteenth century, less and less characteristic of the French.

The appeal, however, was without effect. All parties ros

lo or could have done. The press, I believe, without excepting a single member, support these views. General uring the debate and when the vote was taken.

rvations and experiments upon the animalcules which are now universally recognised as producing this phenomena mos universally recognised as producing this phenomena. His observations were made during a series of years on the structure or granulous matters, and describe them as of very simple year of the phanous manhrane, which is seen upon close inspection to be pierced with a very samely its remarked a mail collection of granulous matter, from which start in every discioni irregular filaments formed of the same subset of the same subset of the same structure of the same subset of the same s His observations were made during a series of years on the French Atlantic coast near Boulogne. He calls these animal-

be settled by diplomacy rather than by the sword was founded upon the expectation that the *Governments* of the countries concerned would keep the question in their own hands. It is really to be apprehended that the King of Prussia is no longer really to be apprehended that the King of Prussia is no longer naster of the question, so far as that country is concerned. An unexampled enthusiasm possesses the landwehr, which Frederick William has been imprudent enough to call out and arm. It was not really with the intention to make war, but merely to make a demonstration by which better terms the merely to make a demonstration by which better terms.

As for eggs, there were mose exhibited that in domination will banish from the remembrance of man those of old Grimes's hen, whose loss was so deeply deplored, and feelingly commemorated in song; and bid fair in size to rival the famous roc-eggs, described in the veritable history of the travels of one Mr. Sinbad, of nautical memory. would be secured from Austria, that he evoked this dangerous element. The cry of the landwehr is loud for war, under the impression that national honor is at stake, and that to return to their friends without fighting will be a disgraceful yielding to Austria. The royal Prince, brother of the King, has put himself at the head of the war party, and is very indignant at the temporizing measures of his brother. France is evidently preparing for the worst, and increasing, even in a greater proportion than the late decree of the President authorizes, the French military forces upon the northern and eastern frontier. Indications are not wanting that the sympathies of this Government will be with Austria. The German papers would be secured from Austria, that he evoked this dangerous

that is necessary afterwards. In spite, however, of the gloomy appearances, I am not yet at all persuaded that a European war will grow out of this difficulty. If it should the gloomy appearances, I am not yet at att persuauce the ropean war will grow out of this difficulty. If it should, the it be again.

We see but few discouragements. If the new style of the cook books. All the

it is generally in just such cases that engorgement of takes place, constituting inflammation, or pneumonia."

WHAT CONSCITUTES A GENTLEMAN? A Discourse lately delivered at Baton Rouge (La.) by the Rev. J. H. LINEBUGH is much applauded, and especially

the following extract from it : The appeal, however, was without effect. All parties rose against it, and the proposition of General Fabvier, providing for the transportation of Abd-el-Kader to St. Jean d'Acre, or to Alexandria, in compliance with the conditions of his surrender, was refused the honor of being even taken into consideration by an overwhelming vote—by an almost unanimous vots—only five or six members rising in favor of it, upon taking the question. Let me add, that the two eccentric members of the extreme right and left, MM. Larochejacquelin and Charles Lagrange, desired to speak in favor of the proposition, but the House refused to hear them. The ground taken in opposition, but the House refused to hear them. The ground taken in opposition, but the House refused to hear them. The ground position, but the House refused to hear them. The ground raken in opposition was, that Abd-el-Kader was faithless, and had forfeited all right to insist upon faith being kept with im; that if sent to Egypt, as desired, he would promptly response in Algeria and rouse the country to insurrection again, which could only be quelled by immense expenditure of blood and treasure. Besides that, there was only a moral and no legal obligation in the treaty with Abd-el-Kader may formed the surgued, merely to use their influence to have these conditions again, which could only be quelled by immense expenditure of the bumilisting and no legal obligation in the treaty with Abd-el-Kader temperature and the Duke d'Aumale engaged, it is argued, merely to use their influence to have these conditions of his own character when assailed."

"Manner transportation of their victoric position, be refused periodic the vidences of a gentleman. They may be in complete, and an one transportation with geod principles and bone the list of price awards is published, and contains, than any other einities published, in the contains, than any other einities published, in the contains, than any other einities published, in the contains, than any other includes the includes the in " Manners alone make not the gentleman. They may be,

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION.

We use a vacant column for the annexed jeu d'esprit, which, though a little passée, is too good to be lost, and will not be inappropriate for the jocund feelings of Christmas: M. QUATREPAGOS has recently read before the Academy of Sciences an interesting memoir respecting the phosphor

FROM THE HARTFORD COURANT.

The following racy description of a novel exhibition which lately took place in "Boston town," is from the pen of a omed by our readers :

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION IN BOSTON .- " Birds of a

only one which had the power to provoke the emission of light in a considerable degree, without the aid of agitation. The light emitted under its action was very brilliant, but soon to be caused, and it was found impossible to renew it. It is clearly accretained by the experiments of M. Quatrefagos that the phosphorescent animalcules of the sea have not, like the glow-worm, a special organ for the production of light.

M. Levr, a distinguished chemist, whe has been engaged for several years in investigations upon atmospheric air, reports to the Academy of Sciences the result of this labora. His communication is addressed to the Academy from South America, and signalizes facts which are highly paradoxical, especially in relation to the quantity of carbonic acid which the air contains. He finds in the months of August and September forty-seven parts of this acid in one thousand parts of air, while in the months of March, April, May, June, and July, the quantity of this acid in one thousand parts of air, while in the months of March, April, May, June, and July, the quantity of this acid in one thousand parts of air, while in the months of March, April, May, June, and July, the quantity of this acid never exceeds three or four parts in ten thousand. He affirms that he has been very extent in his experiments, and made use of the most approved instruments. On his passage from Europe to South Americs, M. Levy made experiments to ascertain the proportions of oxygen and of carbonic acid contained in the air upon the surface of the ocean by night and by day. He invariably found that these ingredients were in greater proportion during the day than during the night, and in fine weather than during cloudy weather. M. Levy announces his theory as to the causes of this difference; but these are secons here who question his theory, and even the exactitude of his experiments.

The news from Germany He have a contrained to the causes of this difference; but these are secons here who question his theory, and even the exactitude o

were doing the same. As for eggs, there were those exhibited that in abundan

this Government will be with Austria. The German papers are not wanting that Louis Bonaparts are not so engressed in the manufacture of tin-ware and nutral come to us expressing suspicions that Louis Bonaparts has an eye upon the Rhine, and the good intention in a certain event to restore the ancient limits of France by the confiscation of the Prussian provinces first, and of all else

map of Europe, geographically, politically, and socially, will have soon to be thoroughly remodelled.

A Damper to Batterne.—The last number of the Boston and Surgical Journal utters the opinion that "once a week is often enough to bathe the whole body for the purpose of luxury or cleanliness. Beyond this we consider bathing as injurious. Flannel worn next to the skin at all seasons is proper, and infinitely more healthful than all the daily baths now so fashionable." The argument by which this opinion is supported is as follows:

"The oil which is secreted by the sebaceous glands of the skin serves the purpose of lubricating its surface. Now, if this secretion is constantly removed as fast as exuded, its destined object is thereby defeated. The excretory ducts of the perspiratory glands themselves, require this motions matter to the skin to keep them in action. If very frequent bathing of the body is practised, it must be obvious that this matter cannot be long present to perform its office. As to the extent that when the skin acts imperfectly, or ceases to act at all, the lungs have an extra amount of duty to perform; and it is generally in just such cases that engorgement of them takes place, constituting inflammation, or pneumonia."

If the sacing inclusive, must be load; is will be again.

We see but few discouragements. If the new style of eggs prevail, it will be death to the cook-books. All the concentrated wisdom of housewives, from Mrs. Eve to Miss Leslie, inclusive, must be learned. As for thanksgiving and Christmana, as a nation we have made the quantity of turkey and chicken pie devoured the test of our gratifude. If the turkeys are bigger it becomes a serious question. Have we got to eat more? and are we to see featival days, unless we play bo-peep round and over a turkey? or will it become the custom to order a leg of chicken, as we do of mutton, a breast of duck as we do a beefsteak, and to round the perspiratory glands themselves, require this matter cannot be long present to perform its office

hen, then we entreat them to pause and consider whether i be not enough !

"In the allusion to Connecticut, the writer, we presume, has reference to our friend Mr. Samuel O. Hatch, of the neighboring town of Franklin, whose "henagerie" is unquestionably more remarkable, not only for the "number numberless" of its teathered bipeds, but more especially for the choice varieties which it contains, than any other similar collection in the State. When the list of prise awards is published, we shall expect to find our Franklio friend's name high up on the roll. We know he was there in full force and feather.